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industries derived from mining, but also regarding the general prospect of local industrialisation. While good qualities are mined in Tonkin, coals of most Southeast Asia territories are of inferior grade and ill-suited to major industrial uses. This is an obstruction to developing the extensive iron ore deposits because only Tonkin coal can be used for smelting. Mineral oil does not suit heavy industrial processes though diesel type heavy oil engines are widely used in existing local industries, and will probably be the source of power for any new dispersed industries.

Water power resources are huge and widely distributed. So far only minor harnessing of water has been done and it is remarkable that, although Southeast Asia people have evolved skilled techniques of using their water supplies for agriculture, they have shown little traditional interest in its use as power, even for textiles and rice-milling which might seem obvious needs. The high and fairly even rainfalls of the upland areas are assets for water power; only in the loose materials of volcanic flanks, as in Java, is there any great difficulty about the necessary damming. On the other hand, where the rivers have water enough and suitable relief, they are remote from the centres of greatest population concentration, where a labour corps is available. Hence of the 6½ million horse power estimated to be available from the waterways of the East Indies islands, hydro-electric stations with only a capacity of .2 million kilowatts had been installed and three-quarters of them were in Java. Outside the equatorial zone, the irregular régime of rivers renders them less suited for water power, and scarcely any hydraulic power is developed in Burma, Siam and Indochina. A single installation derived from a dam at Chenderoh across a major stream, the Perak River, motivates many tin mines of West Malaya. On the other hand, electrification (from imported coals) has become widespread throughout the urban centres of the whole region. It is possible that a dispersed industrialisation based on water power might rapidly develop on lines apparent in parts of Central Europe, and Southeast Asia might, by industrialising on water power and heavy oils, skip the phase of steam industrialisation through which both Europe and Eastern United States passed. On this basis the bauxites of Southeast Asia could come into full exploitation.

Apart from teak extraction, Southeast Asia forests have provided little international trade, which is more remarkable now that